BOMBAY GAZETTE

Volume 27.] Wednesday, February 21, 1816. [Number 1342.

Confirmation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, purposes to hold a CONFIRMATION at the Principal Church in Bombay, *on Tuesday, the Eleventh Day of June next,* and that PRAYERS will begin at Ten o'Clock.

All persons desirous of being Confirmed, are requested to apply to any or either of the Ministers or Chaplains at the Presidency.

By Order of the Archdeacon of Bombay,

J. HUNGERFORD,
Acting Registrar.

Bombay, 13*th Feb.* 1816.

N. B.—A small tract on Confirmation may be had *gratis* on application at the Vestry.

MADEIRA WINE, *LISBON D°* AND PORT D°

SIR ROGER DE FARIA has for Sale, in his Godowns, opposite to the Government House, a very excellent Stock of the above Choice Wines, imported lately from Bengal by the Ships *Bombay Merchant, Grab Pembroke* and *Lovely Fish;* which Wine is warranted to be pure, and genuine from very respectable Portuguese Houses, and pretty old, and mellow for immediate use, being chosen in Bengal by a competent Judge for this Market.

	Rupees	Pipe.
Madeira pretty old from	450 to 550	Ditto.
Lisbon ditto at	300	Ditto
Port,—direct from Oporto in Quarter Casks at	125	each.
Ditto Ditto in fifths at	100	each

The above Madeira and Lisbon may be had in Half Pipes, and the same in Bottles 6 Dozen Chests.

Madeira from 20 to 25 Rs.	per	Doz.
Lisbon at 16	Do.	Do.
Port, of high flavour bottled at Oporto at . . 17	Do.	Do.

Bombay, 14th February 1816.

CONSTITUENT

Insurance Fund

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1814.

MESSIEURS ANDERSON & Co. beg to announce to the Public, that they are authorised to grant Policies on Ships, Vessels, Goods and Merchandizes at Sea and going to Sea, on account of the above Society, upon the following risks. viz.

At & from Bombay, to and from China
Do.——, to Do. Madras,
Do.——, to Calcutta,
Do.——, to the Persian Gulph,
Do.——, to the Cape of good Hope and Europe.

All Policies payable at Bombay in case of loss. Applications for Insurances will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Bombay, 7th February 1816

FOR SALE AT THE Gazette Office,

POLICIES of Insurance on Goods,
Ditto Ditto on Block,
Respondentia Bonds on Goods,
Ditto Ditto on Block,
Bills of Lading,
Interest Bonds,
Powers of Attorney,
Price Currents of Europe Goods,
&c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 21st February 1816.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, February 21st 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

Bombay Castle, 10th February 1816.

The following appointment is ordered to take place on the personal Staff of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

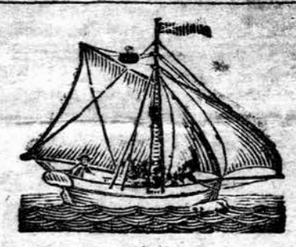
Lieutenant S. Hallifax, to be Aid-de-Camp,—date of appointment, 7th February 1816.

Bombay Castle 13th February 1816

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Alexander Towse to the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Vestal, in the room of Assistant Surgeon Thomas White.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Arrived.—February 18th, Ship Duncan, Captain James Burd, from Bengal.

Ditto Ship Julia, Captain G. M. Brown, from Calcutta.

Sailed.—February 15th the H. C. Surveying Ship Nearchus Lieut. Criddle in command, to Bengal.

Ditto Grab Snow Alfoolook, Nacquadah Mahomed Ally Aga, to Surat & Mocha.

Ditto the H. C. Ship David Scott, Captain George Heming, to England.

Ditto the H. C. Extra Ship Carmarthen, Capt. James Ross, to England.

Ditto 18th, Patamar Daria Dawlutt, Syrong Shake Hussen, to Porebunder.

PASSENGERS PER H. C. SHIP DAVID SCOTT, FROM BOMBAY.

Mrs. Brown.
Mrs. Sykes.
Mrs. White.
Mrs. Coleman.
Mrs. Martin.
Mrs. Babet.
Miss. Stailer.
Major Hanna.
Capt. Fernyhough.
Lieut. Brown.
Lieut. Young.
Lieut. Antony.
Mr. Watson.
Mr. Davies.

PASSENGERS PER SHIP CARMARTHEN.

Mrs. Baird.
Miss. Logan.
Mrs. Baker.
Mrs. Young.
2 Mrs. Brackenbury's.
Mrs. Fraser.
Mrs. Anderson.
Mr. Brakenbury.
— Fraser.
— Tipton.
— Nash.
— Kendall.
— Jarvis.
— Graham.
— Strangeways.
— Riddell.
— Keith.
— 13 Children.

The Gazette.

Bombay, 21st February 1816.

NEW subjects were ever more calculated to excite interest than the state of France, at the date of the last accounts from Europe, and so vast and perplexed is the scene before us, that we freely acknowledge the inability of our mental optics to take a sufficiently comprehensive view of it. Had, indeed, we possessed a regular series of papers & pamphlets, and had we heard from our private friends, we might have ventured to express ourselves with more readiness and freedom; but suspended as our direct intercourse, of late, with England, has been, it is utterly impossible to form any thing like a correct opinion upon passing events. That France must remain long in a labyrinth of confusion; that she ought to suffer, exquisitely suffer, for her vanity and her cruelty, can not, for a moment, be doubted; but it is a question, and one moreover of very serious import, whether the Allies are not likely to goad her too far.

While expressing these sentiments we are influenced by no impulse, even of morbid sensibility, towards France, since, were we not curbed by the precepts of Christianity, we should altogether hate and detest her as a nation; but we are influenced, certainly, by motives of prudence, it being our decided opinion that it is for the happiness of the whole civilized world, that that still powerful Kingdom should be left a great deal more to itself than, at present, it would appear she is. If she be re-stimulated by injuries, or, to use a more forcible expression, *galvanised* into fresh life, it is utterly impossible to say to what miseries the world may yet be exposed.

A most respectable Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Bombay took place, on Monday last, for the purpose of opening a subscription for the relief of the families of the British Soldiers who were killed or disabled at the battle of Waterloo, and during the late glorious campaign under the illustrious Hero of England.

Alexander Bell Esq. having been called to the chair, and stated the interesting object for which the Meeting had assembled. Mr. Macklin in a brilliant and masterly display of eloquence, pourtrayed theprominent features of the late campaign under the Duke of Wellington, drew an able and forcible contrast of the characters of the two great Captains of the age, & preferred an affecting & irresistable appeal to the warmest feelings of the heart, in favour of the families of those who, under Divine Providence, have proved the instruments of achieving the greatest good, within the shortest compass of time, ever before acquired by human effort.

We understand that upwards of £.1000 was collected at the meeting, & we entertain no doubt that the subscription will be creditable to the liberality of this settlement.

A Treaty of alliance we hear has been concluded with the State of Cutch, the effects of which cannot fail of proving beneficial to that country, and equally so to its neighbours. A division of Col. East's has been detached, under the Command of Lieut. Col. Barclay, to WAGUR for the purpose of reducing that uncivilized Province to the authority of the Rao of Cutch, its legitimate Sovereign, and of destroying all the fastnesses which afford protection to the Banditti, whose depredations have proved so destructive to the Territories of the Guycawar and the Paishwa. We hear that the Fortress of Kunkakote has already unconditionally surrendered to the Government of Cutch, and that it's fortifications have been razed to the foundation.

We learn that the Duncan, the Julia and the Moffatt, in their passage to Bombay, met with the *Zebra* sloop of war, and that their papers were strictly examined by one of the Officers of the latter. By the arrival of the two first mentioned ships we conclude that they were found not to be carrying on the trade of smugglers: what may be the fate of the Moffatt we have yet to learn. The vigilance which has been recently displayed by the Navy in these seas cannot but be productive of the most beneficial effects; we say *recently* because we are not aware that under a Cornwallis, a Keith, a Rainier, a Pellew, a Drury, or a Hood, any attention was paid to the enforcement of the Navigation Laws in the Indians seas, and a smuggling traffick, no doubt, was extensively carried on, to the illicit profit of the Merchants of India, to the depreciation of the customs of the East India compa

ny, and to the scandal of the maritime rights of the Mother Country. Let the Interlopers therefore check their avaricious dispositions, and navigate their ships according to Law, for should they be either intentionally or accidentally infringing the maritime previleges of the sovereign, they deserve to meet the fate of common smugglers.

We observe by an Extract from, a private letter from Bombay, published in the Calcutta Gazette, that the Advocate General at that Presidency has delivered an opinion upon the subject of the Trade in Tea. If any greater restrictions be intended to be imposed on the carrying of Teas, from Port to Port, in India than what have hitherto existed, we humbly conceive that they should be made publick for the security of the Shipping Interests in this country. To a plain understanding however the provisions of the Legislature in this respect appear to us to be clear and its intentions undoubted: By the 8th Sect of the 53d Geo. 3d. Cap. 155. none but the Company or by their licence, can lawfully trade in Tea. Now to come at the true meaning and intent of the restrictions involved in that section, we must not construe those words in the abstract, but look at the objects of the act, which provide, among other things, for the regulation of the Trade to and from the places within the limits of the Company's Charter; hence it follows that none but the Company or by their license con lawfully trade in Teas to the United Kingdom, either from China or from any Port in India. The act was not passed to regulate the Trade from Port to Port in India, and therefore the Commerce from India to China, and vice versa in Teas and in other articles, is to be carried on as heretofore. No restrictions have been imposed by the Legislature on that Trade or on the Ships engaged in it, in respect to their Registry. As well might it have been contended, that because, before the trade was thrown open, Bengal Raw Silk was prohibited in Private Trade to Europe, a Ship from Bengal to Bombay, having Bengal Silk on board, was liable to seizure. But if, freely and without the licence of the Supra Cargoes, Teas cannot be imported from China to Bombay, what is the use of forwarding from this Port to the Court of Directors, which we understand is annually required, a particular account of all Teas imported and exported—and to what Ships? certainly not to impose any restraints upon the Trade in Tea from Port to Port in India, but to enable the East India Company to guard against the article being smuggled, beyond the limits of their Charter to England, without their licence.

We understand that even the right of the Supracargoes to license the export of Teas from China to India and which is now obtained under the doubts which have been started upon this subject, is questioned. We must therefore purchase our Teas in Leadenhall street; if such be the case it is high time that all the old women of India should petition the Legislature to remove the difficulties which are opposed to their obtaining and indulging in their favourite beverage.

Calcutta Papers.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30 1816.

The arrival of the *Triumpho*, from Lisbon, affords us no European intelligence, but a report that the inhabitants of Portugal had formed a resolution to send a deputation to the Prince Regent of that country at Brazils, to induce him to return to Portugal or lay down his royal authority.

The *Barrossa*, *Jane* and *Lady Nugent*, are the next arrivals expected here from England. The former left it on the 4th of July, and is said to have a cargo of 70,000 £ on board—but she was to touch at intermediate ports, where she would probably dispose of some part of her rich cargo. The *Jane* and *Lady Nugent*, were to leave England about the end of July.

We lament to state the loss of the ship *Duchess of Wellington*, at Diamond Harbour on Saturday night, between eleven and twelve o' clock. She blew up about ten minutes after the accident was first discovered. The cause is not yet known, but we grieve to add that the Pilot Mr. Turner, the Chief officer Mr. Nimoo, the third officer Mr.————Mr. Andrews, a Passenger, and about forty of the Crew have perished on this melancholy occasion.

Accounts from Java mention that nine American vessels had arrived there mostly for Pepper. The names of three of these vessels are mentioned? viz. the *Hercules*, *Restitution* and *McDonough*.

We advise all persons proceeding to Europe, who deem it prudent to insure their baggage, and passage money, to take particular care that in the Policy of Insurance the quantum for each be *separately* stated; and proviso made, that in case of any accident happening to the ship, by which they are compelled to quit her and forfeit their passage money, the amount be paid by the Insurers. The want of these precautions has occasioned loss to several persons who went on the *Princess Charlotte of Wales;* for the underwriters can only pay according to the tenor of the Policies.

[*The Times,—January* 30.

It would seem from several Articles that have been published in the Calcutta papers of the last week, that hostilities with the Goorkahs are likely to be resumed; and that preparations on a scale commensurate with the object, are making, for the opening of the campaign. We have not received any information on this subject, more authentic or particular than the details already before the public—and we shall therefore content ourselves with republishing the several articles on this head, which have appeared in contemporary Journals.

'Our letters from the [illegible] inform us, that Sir D. Ochterlony [illegible] crossed the Ganges on the 13th instant, and encamped during the following day at Hajeepore. Some delay had occurred in the gallant General's progress, in consequence of the difficulty of transporting the heavy guns; but he would certainly recommence his march on the 15th or 16th.

'On the 12th instant, eight 18-pounders left Dinapore, escorted by the left wings of the 2d Battalions of the 4th and 9th Regiments Native Infantry. Forty-five pieces of ordnance of various descriptions and calibre, were ready to follow. His Majesty's 87th Regiment would move for the frontier within two or three days. With the exception of a skirmish between a party of the enemy, and a body of our irregular horse, in which two Goorkhas were killed and one taken prisoner no act of open hostility had yet taken place between the British Divisions of the North-east frontier, and the Nypalese force posted in their front. We have already mentioned that a Goorkha force had descended and occupied a small fort, belonging to a British Ally, the Rajah of Ramnugger, situated on a Hill within view of the English Camp. Since that time they had not in any way molested the neighbourhood, but their numbers had increased so vastly as to render a reinforcement of the division at Ramnugger advisable. Accordingly on the 13th instant, a Brigade of Artillery and the 18th Regiment Native infantry, were for that purpose detached from the British Army posted at Bulwaee.

The Benares Brigade, consisting we believe of three Native Battalions, had received orders to march to the borders of Tirhoot.

Letters of the 4th instant, from Fyzabad state, that a considerable body of troops, under Lieutenant Colonel Fraser, occupied that city, for the purpose of guarding the treasure left by the late Bhow Begum. The amount of this in cash, jewels, and other valuables, is rated at the enormous and almost incredible sum of twenty Crores and thirty-five Lacks of Rupees. It is burdened with heavy pensions & lagacies to the relations and retainers of Her Highness.

We observe by General Orders, that a Detachment of the Hon'ble Company's European Regiment, to consist of five Officers and about four hundred men, is ordered to hold itself in readiness to embark for Java at the shortest notice. The remainder of the detachment now at the Presidency, will for the present form part of the garrison of Fort William, and be commanded by Captain R. Higgott.'

[*Calcutta Gazette*,

Several advices, some of which we have inserted below, concur in stating that great preparations were on foot in the Upper Provinces, for a fresh campaign against the Nepaulese. We had hoped the glorious issue of our recent operations against these marauders, would have ensured a longer, if not an absolutely permanent cessation of hostile measures,—that the ratification of the treaty of Peace, by all accounts embracing stipulations equally founded on justice and moderation, would have been readily accepted at the hand of our Government, and that it would have tended to remove all future contention. But the movements of the Military forces to and from different posts, do very little accord with the nature of the expectations held out. However the victorious atchievements of the British arms so repeatedly exemplified in our warfare with the Native Powers; at the same time that they will have great weight with the Nepaulese Government, in daring a second aggression, give us every assurance of a speedy termination of hostilities; but if another blow is struck, we may venture to say, that it will be of so decisive a character as will effectually crush their audacious spirit, and reduce them to the harmless conditions of the other Native powers.

Accounts of the 16th from Dinapore mention the march of the 87th Regt. on that morning towards Amowah, to join the division of the Army destined for Napaul.

Sir David Ochterlony and Staff had proceeded on the 13th, and a large proportion of artillery had also crossed the river. Every thing wore the most warlike appearance, and it was supposed the army would immediately advance towards Muckwanpore on the General's arrival in Camp, which by the latest accounts still remained in the vicinity of Bulwae.

A wing of the 2d Battalion 9th N. I. had marched towards Camp under Capt. Fogo, and some companies of the 2d Battalion 4th, were immediately to follow. Part of the Patna Provincial Battalion would perform the duties of the Dinapore Station for the present.

THE GOORKAS.

Patna, Jan. 14, 1816.

"Every thing is again preparing for war on the Nepaul frontier, and the road from Satun to Dinapore, presents a scene of martial bustle that indicates a speedy movement of all the troops of this division.

"On the 11th instant, the General received a dispatch from Government, and that same day the battering train and field pieces, amounting to about eighty guns were roused out of the shades in which they had but a few days been housed; H. M.'s 87th and two Native corps were ordered in readiness to march immediately, and although the field establishments had been all dismissed, such has been the energy of the gallant veteran Ochterlony, and such the zeal and activity of all departments ably assisted by the Magistrates and Collector of Patna, that we have seen the whole train of artillery with the 9th Native Infantry, that escorts them all cross the Ganges on the 13th, and this day the General himself accompanied by captains Cart wright, Watson, Baldock and Major Robison, H. M.'s 24th crossed the river to Hadjipore. It is reckoned he will reach Colonel Kelly's camp on the border of the forest about the 20th instant, and by the 25th or 28th of the month he will have concentrated at that point a considerable force—and in fine order. With this force, led on by such a man as Gen. Ochterlony, there can be little doubt, a few weeks labour will purchase for the Government, a far more honorable and advantageous peace, than these fellows seem now disposed to accept, notwithstanding the extraordinary liberality of the Government towards them. and the strong disposition we have manifested to settle matters amicably. If a blow is to be struck it will be soon. The advanced army is but two days march from Muckwanpore pass, and we may, I hope, fairly augur the happiest success of any undertaking which is to be conducted by a General Officer, who justly ranks so high not only with the troops he is destined to command, but in any circle of private society, as Sir David Ochterlony. In him we see what has from early time been remarked in the Great Wellington—the Gentleman and the Soldier. [*Hurk*

[*The India Gazette.—January* 29 1816

BUONAPARTE.

AFTER THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

BY M. ST. DIDIER ATTACHED TO HIS CABINET.

It was on the 20th of June, at nine at night, that the fugitive from Waterloo arrived at Paris. He first saw Madame de St. Leu (Louis Buonaparté's wife), then Maret and Regnault de St. Jean D'Angely. The following are the details of this interview. M. St. Didier was present.

The night was far advanced. Maret sat in a corner of the room, with an alarmed countenance—Regnault stood before a table, making pencil marks on a piece of paper before him—Buonaparté walked up and down, biting his nails, and taking snuff. He stopped all at once. Where is the Bulletin?

Regnault.—There it is corrected.

Buonaparté.—Let us see? (Regnault began reading it.)

Buonaparté.—(During two-thirds of it,) it was gained. When Regnault had finished, he said with a sigh.—It is lost!

Buonaparté.—It is lost—and my glory with it.

Regnault.—You have fifty victories to oppose to one defeat.

Maret.—This defeat is decisive; the Emperor is in the right.

Buonaparté.—They are not accustomed to conquer. They will abuse the victory.

Maret.—Those whose cowardice Wellington's bravery has made triumphant are more dangerous and more your enemies than the English and Prussians.

Regnault.—The Republicans will grieve; but they will try to profit by the circumstance.

Buonaparté.—They will do well; at least the glory and liberty of the country will remain untouched. If the Royalists succeed, it will be by the support of foreigners.

Maret.—The courage of the Royalists is in the head of Wellington, and the arm of Blucher.

Regnault.—What most presses is, to stop Blucher and Wellington.

Maret.—How? the army exists no more, and the frontier is uncovered.

Regnault.—The frontier is uncovered, but the army exists; it requires only being rallied.

Buonaparté.—It will rally itself; we must re-organize and repair its losses.

Maret.—Are you sure of Soult and Grouchy?

Buonaparté.—Grouchy is an honest man but feeble. Soult has given pledges.

Regnault.—The army will re-organize itself, but the corps are incomplete.

Buonaparté.—Assemble the Ministers—I will have the Chambers know all to-night.

Maret.—Parties will be agitating.

Regnault.—The parties, agitated a long time, will know each other, measure their strength, and make efforts.

Buonaparté.—So much the better. The masks will fall off. For the public I mean. As for me, a long time has—. Summon the Ministers. We will make a report—tell the truth. If all patriotism and honour are not dead, the Chambers will not refuse men and money.

Maret.—They will speak of sparing water and engines when the house is on the fire.

Regnault.—They have stupidly reproached Dictatorship. It is now that it will save all.

Buonaparté.—I have recommenced a constitutional monarchy—convoke the Ministers.

Maret.—No Dictatorship. But also no indignities. If we are attacked, we will defend ourselves.

Buonaparte.—Ah! my old Guard! will they defend themselves like thee?

They separated. Maret remained with the Emperor, who, in spite of his fatigue, received several visits, at which I was not present. From my window, I saw among the carriages those of Cambaceres, Decres, Caulaincourt, and the two Carnots.

An Imperial Committee was assembled in the Elisée Palace on the night of the 21st of June.

This Committee consisted of 1st, the Ministers having Departments. 2d, Ministers of State, 3d, A Deputation formed by the President and four Members of the Chamber of Peers. 4th, A Deputation formed by the Chamber of Representatives, and consisting of the President and four Vice-Presidents. 5th, A certain number of Counsellors of State. 6th, The Chiefs of the Civil and military authorities of Paris. 7th, Several Peers and Representatives added to the Committee by the Emperor. 8th, Some citizens also summoned by the Emperor.

A Secretary announced the arrival of the Emperor. The persons present received him standing. He bowed and placed himself in a chair in the front of the Assembly. The Members of the Cammittee then sat down without being desired, and when silence was resumed Napoleon made a speech.

At first he appeared much moved, he was pale, and his left hand, which he had extended on a table, appeared agitated with convulsive movements. He gradually recovered himself and spoke with calmness. This [illegible] tion, the consequence of a disas[illegible] terested the Assembly, produced [illegible] caused the adjournment of more than one project, and gave a turn to the deliberations which was not expected.

The Emperor confirmed the statements of the bulletin. He spoke of French valour with admiration; of the prudent bravery of the enemy with sincerity. He pronounced on Lord Wellington a merited, but in his mouth, a remarkable eulogeum, and nobly acknowledged his own faults. This conduct which had the effect of address, but which I am inclined to believe proceeded from candour, disposed in his favour auditors who had come badly prepossessed against him.

Mousieur R.—The glory of France is in the army. Her honour requires that our losses should be repaired. Her liberty her independence exist in the force of our defenders. The safety of the country depends upon their dicipline, and their exploits. A great reverse is to great minds only a useful admonition. Let us turn to the triumph of principles, a loss which at first seems to compromise them: if victory have ceased to crown our standards, are there not other palms than those which are moistened with blood? The olive of peace may again flourish on our menaced frontier; but to make it bear a durable fruit it must be planted by heroic hands. The army already rallies; but our astonished eagle bewail the absence of her defenders, and calls upon us to fill up the glorious intervals which unheard of sacrifices have made in our ranks. Will you refuse to recruit that heroic army? By augmenting its corps, or at least completing them with devoted men, you will second the public enthusiasm, you will crown the national wish. Far from us, however, be the desire of revenge. We have in view no other conquest than that of peace, but to avoid begging it on our knees the number of our troops must correspond with courage. A vanquished nation, but which will not be subdued, ought never to offer the calmest of peace except when it is supported on the club of battles. I conclude by moving that the Chambers make an appeal to French valour, while the

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Emperor shall treat for peace with confidence and dignity.

General L. F. formally opposed this measure. There is only one, said he, which can save the country, and if the Emperor's Ministers do not counsel him to adopt it, his great soul will reveal it to him.

Numerous murmurs and plaudits followed this observation. Napoleon cast down his eyes, then raised them rapidly, and smiled with disdain.

M. de B—— After having urged new arguments in support of Count R.'s propositions, recommended the opening a patriotic loan, in order to repair the material of the army and defray the expences of a new levy.

M. Fl. shewed that in the present circumstances this measure which might appear an expedient, would prove an obstacle.

The Duke of B. endeavoured to prove that recruiting and raising money were proceedings not only unnecessary, but which would be injurious without preliminary measures.

Count G. objected to the measure which had been proposed, and proved its inutility and danger. Rejecting all personalities, he wished that instead of irritating men's minds, they should be assuaged by frank and honourable proceedings.

This speech was well received, but its generalities appeared out of place when the existing evil required practical remedies.

Prince C. proposed to ask for peace on the most conciliatory and honourable conditions.

Count T. alleged that no peace was to be hoped for from an enemy who required two inadmissible conditions; the exclusion of Buonaparte, and the restoration of the Bourbons.

General Count D. spoke to the same effect.

General Count B. added some developements of the same opinion.

M. M. C. and S. D. spoke loudly for war. Lay open the frontier said one of them! Let these iron barriers which guard it fall, and let the army fall back on the rocks of Laon, or even on the walls of Paris, if it must be so. Then wrapping your eagles in crape, you will call to their defence every man who has a heart, an arm, and a weapon. The enemy, like a torrent, will inundate our sacred territory, but it will be fatal to them; and placed between our concentrated phalanxes and insurgent citizens, he will regret a victory which will be to him a defeat.

M. R. and M. B. favouredthese martial ideas. The latter in a periphrasis which could only be misunderstood by those who had no ears, hinted the necessity of changing the form of the Government. He observed since the object was to defend the right of the nation, and to save its liberty, it was necessary that its liberty should not be a chimera, and its rights empty names.

This speech which tended to the restoration of the Republic, was favourably listened to by a certain number and strongly disapproved by others. The Emperor grinned scornfully several times during its delivery, and towards its conclusion, he made a sign to the Minister C—— t and Prince Lucien to come to him, and converse with them for some time with great warmth in a low tone of voice.

M. M. C. already known and approved for the dexterity with which he manages a speech, and influences the minds of his hearers, tried to dissuade from all exaggerated measures, and to reconcile the different parties to a middle course. This, which decided nothing, gave to each time for preparing new batteries, or dismounting those of his adversary, and consequently was convenient enough for all.

It was decided—1st, That the Chambers should be requested to treat through an embassy of their own choice with the allied Sovereigns. [There was a violent discussion on the word *all*, which M. M. and M. M—p proposed to insert before the word Sovereigns.

2. That the Ministers should present the plan of a law for a levy of men and money.

On the breaking up of the meeting no one seemed satisfied.

M. De S. D. said aloud, and in a manner to be heard by the Emperor, that M. de la F. had laid his finger on the wound. I admire Napoleon but in order that all France and posterity think as I do, one great action is yet wanting. Is there no one sufficiently a friend to our happiness and his glory, to point out to them the means offarther increasing it? General S. picked up those last words, and soon made the noblest use of them.

BUONAPARTE.

We have collected the following additional particulars respecting the departure of Buonaparté:—

Letter from an Officer on board the Northumberland off Plymouth, 8th August 1815.

"Lord Keith joined us off Torbay, when he received the celebrated General of the day. It would be useless in me to dwell on the manner in which Napoleon was conveyed from the *Bellerophon* to the *Northumberland*, as that you would see in the daily papers. There was a commanding majesty in his appearance, while he continued in the boat, which struck me as well represented in the prints; but on his *entre* on the quarter deck, I thought the majesty of the character decreased. Bertrand ascended first—Napoleon followed. I was breathless with expectation. The Guard received him as a General. He was clad in a green coat, white facing, red collar, waistcoat, breeches, and stockings white, with a formidable cocked hat. He walked uncovered from the gangway to the after part of the quarter-deck. He bowed to each individual, asked twenty questions, and appeared to smile with approbation at the reception he met with. He eat a most hearty dinner, came out afterwards, and requested the band to play *God save the King* and *Rule Britannia*. His head is larger than you see in the prints—more care-worn, pale, and wan; his forehead thinly covered with hair, but a luxuriance behind, and not a grey hair in it; his eye is not black, nor could I perceive any thing remarkably penetrating—it was quick, and he appeared to watch every eye that was bent on him. I have had a great deal of conversation with Madame Bertrand and with the Count; they are anxious to learn the sentiments of the English nation regarding their conduct."

We learn that on the parting from those of his attendants which were taken from him, all wept, but particularly Savary, and a Polish Officer (six feet 2 inches high) who had been exalted from the ranks by Buonaparte. He clung to his master's knees; wrote an interesting letter to Lord Keith, entreating permission to accompany him, even in the most menial capacity, which could not be admitted. Previous to the moment of separation, Buonaparte gave some of his Officers left behind a certificate to the following effect, which had been first drawn up, at the general request, by General Gorgaud, and then altered by Buonaparte himself, and signed:—

"Circumstances prevent my retaining you any longer near me. *You have served me with zeal. I have always been satisfied with you. Your conduct on this last occasion deserves my praise, and confirm me in what I had reason to expect from you.* On board the *Northumberland*, 7th August 1815.

"NAPOLEON."

The words in Italics were substituted by Buonaparte for: "In my prosperity you have served me with zeal, and by accompanying me in my adversity you have confirmed the good opinion I had of you. Receive my thanks."

Buonaparte had, according to report, about 3500l. in Napoleons; which, with his plate and other valuables, were counted and sealed up in the presence of Lord Keith and Sir G. Cockburn, and are to be held in trust.

It is said that he sent into Plymouth, in the course of one week, linen of various descriptions to be washed, to the value of 800l. Among the articles was a pair of sheets of exquisite texture, and bordered with lace more than half a yard in breadth. All the other articles were of a corresponding rarity and value.

Marshal Ney possesses, at a short distance from Chateaudun, two magnificent chateaux, not more than a quarter of a league from each other. One of them, named Les Condreux, is remarkable for the elegance of its structure, and the beauty of its situation; it is considered as one of the most beautiful of La Beauce. Three hundred and sixty Prussians inhabit it, and live there at discretion. The other chateau, named Premeville, is also occupied by Prussian troops. On the 31st July, the General who commands these troops demanded a contribution of 500,000 francs of the town of Chateaudun, stating, that this sum will be reimbursed from the produce of the approaching sale of Marshal Ney's seats.

THE TIMES,—AUGUST 22.

The extraordinary, contribution of 100 millions of francs, imposed by the ordinance, which appeared in our yesterday's Paper, is understood by some of our correspondents in Paris to be intended as the first instalment of a contribution of 600 millions of francs which France is to pay to the Allies. We do not much approve of the imposition of a fixed sum in the way of penalty on a nation, when the fact is, that a certain part of that nation only is to blame. The rebels, many of whom, such as Cambaceres, Maret, &c. are immensely rich, have put us to an enormous expence, every farthing of which they, and they alone, ought to be forced to pay, not as a penalty, but as a simple debt.

We have at length the satisfaction of seeing a list of individuals added to the Chamber of Peers, which, upon the whole, seems to promise considerable improvement in the constitution of that body. It gives us great pleasure to notice among the nominations several individuals, who, by their talents, their bravery, and their energy, contributed greatly to re-kindle or keep alive the flame of loyalty, both at the Period of the King's first and second restorations such as the Viscount Chateaubriand, the Marquis de Chabannes, the Count De Lally Tolendal, and Messrs. de Seze and Segueir; but, as if it were fated that every thing which M. de Talleyrand has a hand in, should bear some stain of his old errors, we see these respectable names disgraced by being associated with that of Boissy D'Anglas, a rebel, who sate, and took a prominent part in that treasonable assembly, nicknamed by Buonaparte his Chamber of Peers.

We learn from Plymouth, that the Eurotas sailed from that port on Saturday, with the traitors Savary and Lallemand on board; and, to our great surprise, we find it asserted, that these men are not to be given up to the offended laws of their country for punishment but are to be sent to Malta! Why?—We ask it with a most serious impression of the magnitude of the question—Why does our government thus make itself a party to the withdrawing criminals so infamous from punishments; Only let it be considered, how strangely inconsistent is our conduct. Certain persons from Spain sought refuge in Gibraltar from prosecutions instituted against them in their own country for having taken part in a government, which we ourselves contributed to establish, and to which England as well as Spain, is under the greatest obligations. These men our Allies in fact, we gave up; and one of them is to this hour languishing in irons at Ceuta. On the other hand, here are two villians; whose treason; gross and infamous, was levelled at the destruction not only of their own government, but of the peace and security of Europe. We are in strict alliance with their Sovereign, for the express purpose of counteracting that treason, they are proclaimed by name among the most guilty of the guilty, and such they undoubtedly are: and yet we all at once shew a precious regard for their lives, and send them off to a foreign dependency, where it is at least within the verge of possibility, that they may give us a sample of their old chief, in fomenting a little revolution of their own. It will perhaps be intimated with regard to them, as it has been with regard to Buonaparté, that Captain Maitland, at the time he received them on board his ship, expressed an opinion that their personal safety would be assured. Upon what such an opinion could rest, we profess not to know; but certainly that opinion was not a condition of their reception; for Captain Maitland officially and formally declared to them, that he could only receive them as prisoners unconditionally. He was not, and could not be, authorised to make any conditions of the kind alluded to; and this they all knew perfectly well. If he had in the most solemn manner promised them protection, it would be absurd to say, that his promise would have been binding on the British Government; and the very quixotism of good faith could have carried us no farther than to reland all these traitors on the coast, from whence they were taken, and there to leave them to shift for themselves. By actually withdrawing them from justice, we frame very pernicious precedents in general law; and we should consider how awkwardly these may be applied to the events of any future rebellion which may by possibility arise in our own dominions. Certainly if M. De Talleyrand has found out the true point of lenity in regard to such crimes, our conduct a few years ago toward the Irish rebels, and even to the minor offenders in Lancashire and at Nottingham, was of a character altogether sanguinary and unjustifiable. We indeed acted on old fashioned notions of law and justice; but the French Minister has a refined and elegant sentimentality about him, which resembles that of a pathetic drama or romance in recommendation of adultery and suicide.

Our readers will perceive by the following article, dated Madrid, that Ferdinand is still engaged in the work of persecution. He receives in return the grateful homage of the restored Jesuits. It must be confessed, that the Monarch and his panegyrists are well suited to each other:—

"MADRID, AUG. 5.

"Our Gazette has favoured us with three letters: one from the people to the King, thanking him for the restoration of the Jesuits; another from some Vicars capitular with the same view, and offering to remove all obstructions which may thwart the success of a measure so pleasing to their God; and the third letter is from some Jesuits still remaining, from the period of the expulsion, expressive of their gratitude, to his Majesty, &c.

"It is astonishing that a set of Monks so formidable to all Princes by their doctrine of regicide, should be re-established, and re-established by a King!

"At first view some people, not sufficiently acquainted with current affairs, might imagine, and with some appearance of reason, that nothing is thought of here but monks; there are, however, matters which seriously occupy the attention of those attached to government; the journey of the King to Paris, which is talked of, and which, it is not doubted, will take place, is it would appear, very disagreeable to these gentry, and even to his Majesty.

"It is said also that the army, of which a part had already returned to the interior, has received orders again to advance, & to a wait the king on the frontiers: some regiments are already mentioned as being likely to accompany his Majesty on his journey.

"The system of persecution continues the same. Don Alvarez Guerra, Ex-minister at War has been condemned to banishmeut, and to pay the expences of process. Several imprisoned Deputies, who had been permitted to enjoy the liberty of conversing with their friends, have been again shut up in secret.

"A priest of the order called *des agonizantes*, whose crime, it would appear, was merely that of having held some conversation about the restoration of the constitution, was hanged here a few days ago. Neither the Prayers, nor intercessions of persons the most respectable, had any effect in softening the mind of the King: and this unhappy man fell a victim to what, at the palace, is called severity, but which, to give it no harder name, may more properly be called infatuation."

AUGUST, 22.

The law on the subject of adultery seems very different in France from what it is in this country. It appears from a French paper that one Michel, a confectioner in Paris, entered a suit against his wife for adultery, with a man of the name of Joseph. The fact was proved, though the adulterer, from some cause or other, was not brought to trial. After the facts had been established before the Court of Correctional Police, and the lapse of a fortnight had intervened, the plaintiff's counsel contended that the injured husband, by accusing his wife, and indicating her accomplice, had commenced that prosecution which, it was the business of the public prosecutor to complete. He insisted that the unfortunate husband ought not to lose his right of satisfaction for the injury he had sustained, because "the avenger of society had neglected those of public morals, by not putting the accomplice Joseph on his trial."

On the other hand the defendant's Counsel contend, that adultery, a crime necessarily supposing the guilt of two parties, ought not to be visited on the head of one only, and that the criminality of their client was not the greater because there was only one person accused. M. Rousialle, the substitute of the King's Attorney, while he admitted a part of the defendant's argument, was resolved at the same time to vindicate the honour of conjugal fidelity. He, therefore, submitted that the cause should stand over till the Court had decided upon a new process against the accomplice, who had been negligently passed over; but that if this was not listened to, then that Dame Michel should be condemned to six months imprisonment.

The Court, with more severity than was prayed, decided as follows.—

"Considering that the Sieur Michel, by indicating in his process, Joseph, as his wife's accomplice, has done all that was in his power; that if the said Joseph does not appear in the cause as a party accused, it arises from a circumstance independent of his will and power; considering, also, that there appear from the whole of the proceedings sufficient proofs that Dame Michel was guilty of the crime of adultery, and that the absence of her accomplice ought not to relieve her from the penalty due to her offence, the Court condemns her to two years imprisonment."

Private Correspondence.

PARIS, AUGUST 19.

I am happy to inform you, that the utmost tranquillity continues to prevail. Loyal addresses are perpetually flowing in from the different departments, while the slow, but regular march of justice depresses the conspirators with shame and fear. I presume you have read the defence of Labedoyere. Nothing was ever more weak or unavailing. He admits, that his treason was not the effect of a fatal necessity; it did not spring from the dissentions of superior officers, from sedition among the soldiers, or the treachery of the enemy: it was purely his own choice that raised his impious hands against his country. No pity, therefore, can be felt for the punishment which he is condemned to suffer; no voice will be raised in his favour. He has applied for a revision of his sentence, but death must inevitably attend him, or all the other traitors must be pardoned.

Great dissatisfaction is heard in various quarters, on account of Talleyrand and Fouche being retained in office. The virtuous and loyal inhabitants observe, that such men ought not to play the first characters in the state. Let them (they say) give way to better men than themselves; let the King make a distinction between the persons whom he may safely trust, and such as deserve to be removed from his person for ever. These sentiments have made a considerable impression on the mind of the sovereign. It is certain that the Cabinet is much divided, and a change of Ministers is generally expected. It is for the interest of the community, and the honour of the King, that the men who advise him should possess undoubted loyalty, integrity, and virtue. It has been said, that "the day which succeeds the downfall of a tyrant, is always the best;" but if Talleyrand and Fouche are suffered to guide the helm of state, pernicious examples will remain in force when the tyrant is no more.

The official Gazette will inform you, that the King, by virtue of the 27th article of the Constitutional Character, has proceeded to nominate 92 members of the Chamber of Peers. The election of the representatives is not yet terminated. The intrigues which I mentioned in a former letter are still continued, and you will perceive that some of the parties have been very successful in their plans.

It is not expected that the treaty of peace will be signed before the middle of September, till which time the greater part of the allied forces will remain in Paris. The grand review of the Russian army by the Emperor Alexander is postponed till the definitive arrangements have been completed.

A few evenings ago, I went to the Theatre Francis to see the representation of Racine's Athalie. This piece, you will remember, abounds in sentiments applicable to the circumstances of the day; and every passage that alluded to the loyalty due to the King was received with a thunder of approbation. The house was extremely crowded by persons of all ranks and descriptions.

A melancholy event occurred yesterday at the parish church of St. Roch, just before I entered it; a wretched individual terminated his existence nearly in front of the altar' by blowing out his brains with a pistol. His body was immediately conveyed into the vestry, where I saw it. In the chair which he had occupied was found a paper, wherein he declared, that the fatal act which he was about to perpetrate, was occasioned by poverty. He has left four children to lament his loss. There are no poor laws in France, but relief is never withheld from the wretched.

GERMAN PAPERS.

BERLIN, AUG. 6.

Besides the 60,000 recruits, the levy of which was ordered some time back, and is now partly completed, a fresh levy of 30,000 men is ordered for the Landwehr (from 25 to 32 years of age) will also shortly be embodied in the whole kingdom. These measures indicate a longer stay of the Prussian troops in France, in order, if necessary, to give powerful support to well formed and just pretensions.

FRANKFORT,—AUG. 12.

The Princess of Wagram has just passed through this city on her way to Paris.

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The Nuremburg Gazette contains the following article, dated Vienna, August 5.—

"The result seems to be now no doubt that some Provinces will be separated from France and given to other masters. A plan is said to have been formed which is ascribed to the Prussian Cabinet, according to which, all French Flanders and Brabant, with some districts to complete the frontier would be given to the King of the Netherlands, who, on the other hand, would cede some provinces on the east of the kingdom to Prussia. Lorraine and Alsace are assigned, by this plan to A[illegible]

[illegible] ill not be angry with me (re- [illegible] can give you the same satis- [illegible]y in the pack.

[illegible]or.

[illegible]e Soldier) the greatest knave [illegible]ant who brought me before [illegible]

[illegible]plied the Mayor) whether he may be the greatest knave, but I am sure he is the greatest fool.

The Soldier then continued as follows, when I count the number of Dots on a pack of Cards; there are 365, so many days there are in a year; when I count how many Cards are in a pack, I find 52, so many weeks are there in a year; when I reckon how many tricks are won by a pack, I find there are 13, so many Lunar months in a year, so that this pack of Cards, is both a Bible, Almanack and Prayer Book to me.

The Mayor ordered the Soldier to be entertained, gave him a piece of money, and said, he was the cleverest fellow he ever had heard in his life.

same."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PARIS, AUG. 6.

The news spread some days since by the papers here of the speedy conclusion of peace, and the integrity of France as the main condition, filled the heart of the French with joy at the expected triumph of their diplomatic intrigues. Happily we have a well-founded hope that this report is premature, and that peace in the sense of the expression, which, as things stand, might be pernicious for France itself, is still remote; and this is the opinion of well informed persons.

"The evil has taken too deep root, and nobody can longer delude himself with the philanthropic hope of reducing these ruthless Bandits by common means. The opposition to Louis XVIII. appears daily to assume a more menacing and dangerous shape, and it should seem as if even in the Cabinet of the Allied Powers his throne was considered as too unstable to serve as a basis for the repose of Europe.

"It has been the first object of the Allied Powers to regulate the administration of the conquered provinces. The limits of the different governments are already partly fixed. The Prussians get the country between the Loire and the Seine, & the district in which the fortresses of Givet and Mezieres are situated. Austria leaves four of the Departments, occupied by its troops, to Bavaria, and two to Wurtemberg, and Alsace is governed by Austria, on account of Baden and Saxony. Paris remains under the administration of the Allies jointly, and thus they will endeavour to employ with deliberation the resources of the country, and leave it to time to communicate its warning instructions upon the general measures to be taken."

LONDON,—AUGUST 24.

The *Pigmy* schooner arrived at Plymouth from Barbadoes (from whence she sailed on the 16th of July,) and brings the following additional intelligence:—"An expedition, on the extensive scale, was fitting out at Carlisle Bay for the reduction of Guadaloupe. All the men of war on the station, consisting of sixteen sail, and also several merchantmen were expected to sail about the 25th. Six thousand men were embarking, the troops at Martinique withdrawn for the expedition, and the garrison duty performed by the Black troops, under the direction of British officers. The expedition was under the command of Sir James Leith and Admiral Durham."

Letters from Havannah, dated the 30th of June, mention the arrival off that port of the frigate Prueba, with four millions and a half of dollars belonging to individuals, proceeding from Vera Cruz, together with the schooners of war, Proserpina and Cantabria, with a convoy of ten vessels. All these bring a multitude of passengers emigrating to Spain in consequence of the state of the insurrection in New Spain. The privateers of Carthagena continue capturing nearly all the Spanish merchant vessels which venture to navigate those seas without convoy. These privateers have frequently attacked brigs of war, and captured vessels under their convoy. The schooner of war Galatea from Cadiz to Vera Cruz with dispatches, was taken by them 18 leagues to the east of the Havannah.

THE CARDS SPIRITUALIZED.

A Soldier during Divine Service at Glasgow, instead of pulling out a Bible, spread a pack of Cards before him, which occasioned his being carried before the Mayor by his Serjeant for this scandalous behaviour, to whom he gave his reasons in the following manner:—

When I see an Ace, it reminds me, that there is only one God, and when I look upon a 2 or 3, the former puts me in mind of the Father and Son, the latter of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost; a 4, calls to my remembrance, the four Evangelists, Mathew, Mark, Luke, & John; a 5, the five wise Virgins who were ordered to trim their Lamps (there were ten indeed) but five your Worship may remember, were wise and five foolish; a 6, that in six days God created Heaven and Earth; a 7, that on the 7th day he rested from all that he made; an 8, of the eight righteous persons preserved from the deluge, viz. Noah and his wife, with his three sons, and three wives; a 9, of the Lepers cleansed by our Saviour, (there were ten, but one only returned to offer his tribute of thanks); and a 10, of the ten commandments.

He then took the Knave, and placed it beside him, and passed on to the Queen, on which he observed as follows:—

This Queen reminds me, of the Queen of Sheba, who came from the uttermost parts of the Earth, to hear the wisdom of Solomon, as her Companion, the King does of the Great King of Heaven, and of King George the Third.

Well (returned the Mayor) you have given me a very good description of all the Cards except the Knave, pray what is he?

LIGHTNING.

The following simple hints may be useful to enable those who have not attended to electricity as a science, to avoid involuntary exposure during the occurence of these awful electrical phænomena:—

Taking *shelter* under *trees* whether *single or in groups*, and under all other high objects in elevated stations, is *a most dangerous and reprehensible practice*: and much more so than when the *same objects* occur on lower ground

High hedges, walls, hay, corn, or other stacks: in short all objects affording shelter, without higher bodies sufficiently near them, ought to be avoided.

The danger arising from taking shelter *under* trees is well known, and need not therefore be enforced, but perhaps it is not so generally understood that a *distance of 40 or 50 feet* from a tree or building is one of the *safest situations* during a thunderstorm, especially when the tree or building is *wet*: for if a discharge from a cloud should take place, these higher objects would receive it, and the lower ones in the vicinity escape uninjured: therefore it is safer to be within a moderate distance from trees or buildings, than in an open and exposed situation; because we thus avoid the danger which would arise from the human body becoming the highest conductor.

Passengers in hilly or mountainous districts, and in open plains where the human body may become the highest conducting points within a considerable extent of exposed surface, should be careful to observe that they are protected by the vicinity of trees or other elevated bodies, if on horseback, the safest way would be to ride to a lower part of the hill as quickly as possible; but if times or other circumstances will not permit this, it would be advisable to dismount and lie down. If in open carriage or on foot, it is obvious the same precautions ought to be attended to.

The melancholy death of Mr. Hawkins, who was instantaneously killed by a discharge from a thundercloud, on Saturday the 13th June, when walking over Pistern-hill, affords an additional proof of the necessity of attending to these precautionary measures, during the continuance of thunder storms. There were no trees or any higher object near, when the cloud passed over this unfortunate man, except the high chimney of a steam engine recently erected at the coal works of Sir H. Crewe, which would probably have been struck, had not M. H. offered a nearer and a better conductor to the cloud.

Rivers, pools and every mass of water, even the streamlet arising from a recent shower, when occuring in open plains and elevated stations, ought to be avoided: because water being an excellent conductor when assisted by the height of a human body passing *very near*, or *in absolute contact*, might determine the course of an electrical discharge, and cause that person to be struck, provided there were no *higher objects* within a distance of 60 or 100 yards, but when *there are*, there is but little risk.

Persons in a house not provided with conductors should avoid sitting near a chimney or fire place; whether there be a fire in the grate or not: such situation is dangerous, because the fire, when there is a fire in the grate, contains the following conductors; viz, flame, smoke, rarified air and soot: but even when there is no fire, the soot with which the flue is lined is a conductor, and from the superior height of the chimney shaft above every other part of the building (which is generally the case) is more liable to be struck by lightning than any other part of the house.

Moist air, being a conductor though an imperfect one, it would be prudent to avoid the introduction of a current of it into an apartment, by closing the doors and windows.

Mirrors, picture-frames, wainscoting, bell-wires, and furniture of every kind with gilt or metallic frames and ornaments, afford so many points of attraction which might determine the course of an electrical discharge, provided any part of the house should be struck: we ought therefore to avoid sitting under or very near them during the continuance of a storm.

The popular idea of a *cellar* being perfectly safe from the effects of lightning is undoubtedly well founded; and doubtless any other place below the surface of the earth is equally safe, because a discharge, whether it be an ascending or descending stroke, always passes to or from the earth either by means of the buildings, or surrounding conductors, rather than strikes an object so much below the surface as a person standing on the floor of a deeply sunk cellar; the electric fluid observing in this, and in every other instance, the law so well established by Franklin: viz. that of *striking the nearest and best conductor.*

It is of the utmost importance that every edifice should be provided with one or more good conductors, in proportion to its horizontal extent: not only are the highest buildings, and especially their chimneys, exposed to danger from lightning; but every structure, whether its situation be low or elevated, is liable to be struck when a thunder cloud passes over it.

If steeples, and other very high structures in towns, were always provided with good conductors, it would tend very much to ensure the safety of every building within a considerable distance, even when the house and other comparatively low edifices were not thus defended.

Stage coachess and covered carriages have generally fillets and other metallic furniture on the roofs and sides; and, by connecting these fillets with each other, the inside of a carriage becomes a tolerably secure situation: and it would be still safer if a piece of small wire chain was suspended from one of the iron axles, and of sufficient length to drag upon the ground: but persons on the outside of such carriages are liable to all the dangers before enumerated.

The following are remarks of a recent popular writer on the subject of electricity, and may with propriety be added to the preceding:—

"I have been rather ample in the enumeration of these particulars, from a desire to supply what useful information the present state of our knowledge may afford, and to diminish that anxiety and fear by which the minds of many are oppressed during the occurrence of these magnificent but awful phænomena.

"The operation of mysterious agents has always considerable effect on the human mind; and, by conjuring up a host of unreal terrors, may suspend the actions of its best energies; but when we are enabled to ascertain the nature and influence of the powers which surround us, we are prepared to meet their effects with feelings equally remote from vain confidence and useless fear; and are thus enabled to avoid their danger effectually and without agitation."

A SKETCH OF THE PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT OF THE FRENCH CAPITAL, COMPILED FROM THE HISTORY OF PARIS BY LE GRAND AND LAUDON.

A few scattered cottages, gradually encreasing in number near a wood or on the steel vity of a hill, in a valley, or on the borders of a river, is in general the origin of celebrated cities. Such is that of Paris, which was then called Lutetia. From whence this name arose is now unknown; nor is that of Paris more intelligible. Paris was at first contained in the Ile, now called the Cite. Cæsar found it in this state about fifty years before the Christain era. Labienus, his general, attempted to take it by siege, but the inhabitants rather chose to burn their town, or possibly only the suburbs, than to give it up to the conqueror. Cæsar, finding this position necessary to him, built a new town on the scite of the antient Lutetia, or at least very much augmented the old one, embellished it with many edifices, and fortified it with walls and two strong castles, at the head of two wooden bridges, situated where the Pont au Change, and the Petit Pont now are. During 530 years that the Romans possessed this town, they enlarged it to the north, and beyond the island, which then formed the capital of the Gauls: the governors resided here; and amongst them some emperors; Constantine and Constance were of the number: Julian also passed some time there; the winter of the years 357, 8 and 9. He rebuilt the palace of Thermes and the aqueduct of Arcueil, the ruin of which subsist to this day. Julian spoke of this town as his *dear Lutetia*, describes its situation, and boasts of its vines and fig-trees.

Saint Denis came to preach the Christian faith about the year 250. The Pagan temples were then demolished, and replaced by some Christian churches.

The Franks made the conquest of Paris in the year of Christ 486, and Clovis established it as the seat of empire 22 years afterwards.

Paris gradually increased till the wars of the Normans, in the ninth century, stopped the progress of the buildings; and made the inhabitants feel the necessity of an enclosure to preserve their burgs from the invasion of the enemy.

The castle of the Louvre, which existed from the middle of the seventh century, was rebuilt by Louis le Gros about the year 1110; and Philippe Auguste, afterhaving paved the streets of Paris in 1184, commenced a new enclosure of walls in 1190, which were finished in 1211

He erected in the middle of the castle of the Louvre an elevated tower, where all the great vassals were obliged to pay their homage to the king; it was 48 feet in diameter and 96 feet high. Philippe Auguste died in 1223, after a reign of 43 years. Paris received considerable improvements under his direction, for the town which till then consisted of four quarters had now eight divisions. After the new enclosure of walls begun by Charles V., and finished by Charles VI. in 1383, the town was divided into sixteen parts.

Robert Sorbonne founded his schools in 1250 in the quarter now called the Sorbonne. It is likewise called the quarter of the University, because all the sciences were professed there, and to distinguish it from the rest of the town, and from the cite. But the faubourgs being very much spread, and in danger from the frequent excursions of the English, a new enclosure of a ditch 30 feet wide and 15 feet deep was begun to defend the town.

Paris remained in the same state under the five reigns that succeded that of Charles V. It was not till the time of Francis 1., the friend of letters and of the arts, that Paris took a new face. The improvements commenced with the Louvre: the old castle, that uncouth assemblage of towers and heavy walls, was demolished, and replaced by a palace worthy of the King of France. Much had been done to embellish Paris but much more still remained to be done. The palace of the Thuilleris was built by Catherine of Medicis, in 1563. Henry the Fourth, after giving peace to the kingdom which he had conquered, resolved to execute the vast plan conceived by Philippe Auguste, and continued by Francis the First.

In 1619 was placed on the Pont Neuf the equestrian statue of Henry IV.: this Prince conceived the project of forming a great public square, to be called the Place de France, each of the streets coming into it was to have the name of one of the provinces.

Under the reign of Louis XIII. various fine streets were built, and improvements made.

Paris received under the long and glorious reign of Louis XIV. embellishments worthy of the powerful monarch who commanded them, and the ministers and artists who directed their execution. The projects of Henry IV. and of Louis XIII we e finished. More than eighty streets were opened and rebuilt Thirty-three churches were erected with great magnificence: two public squares and bridges rebuilt in stone, and the quays newly constructed; four new ports to facilitate commerce were made, and the great Chatelet was enlarged for the greater convenience of the administration of justice.

The magnificent establishment of the Hotel de Mars, or the Invalids, was founded, and also the Observatory, to forward the knowledge of astronomy and navigation; also a pump to raise the waters of the Seine, and to distribute it to the different quarters, and fifteen new fountains.

The Louvre likewise was enlarged, and almost rebuilt, with a magnificence which has spread its fame over all Europe as a chef d'œuvre of art, and as the most magnificent palace of the universe, including the Thuilleries, which joins it, and also the Pont Royal.

The old gates of the town were now replaced by triumphal arches, and the Boulevard planted with trees, forming an almost uninterrupted promenade around the whole of the capital, and contributing as much to its salubrity as to its beauty.

Louis XV. was equally jealous to embellish the capital: the limits of the town were enlarged by his order. In 1722 the Palais Bourbon was built in a new style. The Military School was founded in 1751, and the new St. Genevieve erected on a majestic plan. The Place Louis XV. and its colonnades were begun in 1754. The Champs Elisées were replanted at the same epocha; and in 1763 the building of the School of Medicine reproduced in Paris the noble forms of antique architecture. In 1764 the porcelaine manufactory was established at Sevre with royal magnificence. In 1765 new boulevards surrounded Paris on the south. Several fountains were also erected. The chisel of Bouchardon gave beauty and value to the fountain De Grenelle. The Foundling Hospital was established in this reign; and the road and bridge of Neuilly astonished the stranger by the beauty and the boldness of their execution. The fronts of Saint Sulpice and of Saint Eustache decorated the quarters where they were elevated, by their imposing masses and richness of their architecture. L'Ecole de Droit, and L'Hotel des Monnois were erected in 1771.

Louis XVI. proposed to finish the monuments and all the embellishments commenced by his great-grandfather, and to order new works. He caused St. Genevieve and the new Madeleine to be continued, built several churches, repaired the Palais de Justice, and enlarged and founded several hospitals.

The French and Italian theatres, the comic opera, & the smaller theatres, were built with astonishing rapidity. The *Halles* were enlarged, the markets opened, & the fountain of the innocents, the chef d'œuvre of Jean Gougon, again appears in an open situation; and the fine cupola of the Halle-aux-blés rivals in grandeur that of the Pantheon of Rome. Many other improvements also took place; amongst them the Pont Louis XIV. made its appearance, and established the long desired communication between the Faubourg St Germain, and the Faubourg St. Honoré. The Jardin des Plantes received considerable enlargement, and its cabinet of natural history became more worthy of the attention of the student and the public by the wonders it offered to their research and curiosity. The Palais Royal and its galleries was built in a short space of of time, and ornamented with shops of all descriptions.

But the Revolution began and produced nothing but ruins: the Bastille was demolished; and at this signal all the monuments of art were menaced; the barriers of Paris were mutilated; several churches were violated and degraded, or sold and destroyed. The statues of the kings broken, melted, and replaced by idols in wood and in painted cloth.

At last a *young hero* reigned in France, and Paris once more regained her splendour The grand projects of public utility, and truly royal magnificence, were recommenced, and for the most part were executed with a celerity without example.

The Carousal was cleared of all those nuisances which dishonoured the palace of the sovereign; it froms an immense place d'armes, ornamented by new streets and triumphal monuments; the Louvre is finishing; he gardens of the Thuilleries are cleared on all sides; and the Rue de Rivoli, which runs on one side, produces an imposing effect. The Rue de la Paix, running from the Place Vendome to the Boulevards, establishes another grand communication between this superb garden and the Chaussée d'Antin: a spacious market is formed on the lands of the Jacobins of the Rue St. Honore; three bridges rise at the same time before the Louvre, the Arsinal, and l'Ile Notre Dame; and a fourth soon after before the Military School.

The Place de la Bastille is to become the great point of union between the Rue St. Antone and the north and south boulevards. A triumphal arch near this place is to attest to future generations the immortal days of Marengo and Austerlitz.

The Place du Louvre and that of Notre Dame are enlarged; the demolition of the houses of the Pont St. Michel, have changed the aspect of Paris. The quays of Buonnparté, Desaix, and Napoleon, have rendered it more magnificent; and each day new projects are arising to add to its happiness and its glory.

THE PALACE OF PARIS TRA[illegible] NATIONAL CHARACTER AND GOVERN[illegible] LAUDON.

AFTER the sacred edifice[illegible] ral the works where archite[illegible] means, and where the pow[illegible] are developed to the great[illegible]

It is also in this species of edifices [illegible] and customs of a people are mostly shewn. The habitations of the great and the rich bear in all nations the characteristic mark of the political institutions that govern them. According to the various ways which these institutions permit to individuals to shew or conceal their riches, architecture either restrains or expands her powers.

Past and present examples prove that in a country where democracy reigns, the habitations of the rich are invariably simple. A sumptuous palace would excite envy. In these countries a certain unison of exterior, which is taken for equality, prevails; but it is oftener hypocrisy on the part of the powerful, who readily take other means to indemnify themselves.

Luxury in private buildings was unknown to the republics of Greece, and in what is called the fine time of the Roman republic. It was in the decline of of this last, that the rich, breaking the barriers elevated by custom and the laws against luxury, inhabited palaces, which, according to Pliny, insulted by their splendour the divine temples.

The aristocratic republic of modern Italy carried the magnificence of its palaces to the highest degree. It is generally the principle of aristocracy that dominates in Italy; and this principle is very favourable to the luxury of civil architecture. There, where the great participate the government,—the pride of rank, of birth, and of fortune, cannot be repressed by the laws, but must on the contrary develope and discover themselves. To strike the senses of the multitude they must be imprinted on whatever attracts the eye.

The monarchical government is very favourable to the building of palaces. There the prince disposes of considerable sums of money, and may employ them at his pleasure in the expences of building. In great monarchies the palace of the sovereign is necessarily an immense edifice; and when good taste has directed the execution, the imposing example must have a powerful effect on the arts and architecture. For in monarchies a spirit of immitation reigns, and all follow the model of the prince. To immitate is to please, and to please is the first and surest way to fortune. From hence arises an emulation among the rich, who more or less have the ambition of constructing tasteful and magnificent palaces to add to the lustre of the sovereign abode. By little and little, this ambition extend to the lower classes; and as in this country *there is too much distance between the prince and his subject to allow envy to form comparison*, architecture may be lavished without fear of censure on the habitations of the subjects.

(To be continued.)

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